

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

similar type, he holds the two up for comparison and draws the obvious conclusion. The essay is useful, but it should have been pruned and condensed.

TENNEY FRANK

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Lucian. With an English translation by A. M. Harmon. In seven volumes. Vol. II. London: William Heinemann; New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. vii+520.

The second volume of Professor Harmon's Lucian in the Loeb Classical Library maintains the high standard set by the first¹ and exhibits the same sound feeling for both Greek and English idiom. It includes "The Downward Journey, or The Tyrant"; "Zeus Catechized"; "Zeus Rants"; "The Dream, or The Cock"; "Prometheus"; "Icaromenippus, or the Sky-Man"; "Timon, or The Misanthrope"; "Charon, or The Inspectors"; "Philosophies for Sale." The colloquial idiom is spiced with just enough but not too much slang. And there are many neat turns: e.g., p. 126, "Απαγε, θυννῶδες τὸ ἐνθύμημα, "Avast! a stockfish idea"; p. 499, "for since there are two classes of men, the disbursive and the receptive, I train myself to be receptive [περιεκτικόν] and my pupil to be disbursive [ἐκχύτην]"; p. 501, Μηδαμῶς ἀλλ' ἀνάλυσόν με, etc., "Don't say that! Distribute my middle, for Heaven's sake, and make me a man again."

There are few if any oversights of moment: p. 102, "very valuable indeed" seems to miss the special point of $\pi o \lambda v \tau i \mu \eta \tau o \dot{\omega} s \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \theta \dot{\omega} s$ (cf. Aristophanes Acharnians 759); p. 110, $\dot{\epsilon} \phi$ δτφ σν διαμέλλειs is not quite "because you are delaying"; p. 121, "naturalized aliens" is perhaps a little weak for Momus' jibe $\pi a \rho \epsilon \gamma \gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega v$; p. 131, $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \phi a \lambda \dot{\omega} s$ is not, I think, "unconcernedly," but, with pregnant force of the adverb, "seeking safety in the equivocation"; p. 281, νεανικὴ αὐτοῖς ἡ μάχη is not "a childish dispute," but "a vigorous conflict."

A few of the philosophic technicalities in the "Sale of Lives" might have been translated or explained in the notes more precisely. P. 489, καταληπτικήν φαντασίαν is of course not "the faculty of forming concepts."

PAUL SHOREY

Mito e poesia nella Grecia antica—Saggio sulla Teogonia di Esiodo. A. M. Pizzagalli della R. Universita di Pisa. Catania: Francesco Battiato Editore, 1913.

In this work the author does for the *Theogony* of Hesiod what he did for the Hindu cosmogony in *Mem. R. Istit. Lomb.*, Vol. XXII, Fasc. IV: "La cosmogonia di Bhrgu—Saggio sulle relazioni del mito cosmogonico coll'

¹ See Class. Phil., VIII, 234.